The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864. Vol. 37: No. 39

in this paper, reach a thousand readers more, that they would, published in any other paper that circulates in this county. tf.

FREEMEN AROUSE!

Bedford County to the Rescue.

GRAND UNION MASS MEETING!

The Union Men of Bedford county will assemble in Mass Meeting in Bedford on Saturday Oct. 1st at 1 o'clock P. M. Let there be a full turn out of all true Union Men from every township and borough of the county. Hon. John Cessna and several prominent speakers from abroad will address the meeting.

JNO. LUTZ, *Sec'y.* G. W. RUPP, *Chairman Union Co. Com.*

Professor Wickersham's Lecture.

PROFESSOR WICKERSHAM delivered a lecture in the Presbyterian Church last Friday evening, on the "Characteristics of an American Education." The

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.
Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,
April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

JOHN LUTZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND

Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.
Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.
August 19th, 1864.—tf.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.
Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury.

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.
Aug. 5, 1864.—tf.

C. N. HICKOK
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING;
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—tf.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.
A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. (apr'64.

Select Poetry.

THE CHICAGO SURRENDER.

What! hoist the white flag when our triumph is nigh?
What! crouch before Treason! make Freedom a lie?
What! spike all our guns when the foe is at bay
And the rags of his black banner dropping away?
Tear down the strong name that our nation has won,
And strike her brave bird from his home in the sun?

He's a coward who shrinks from the lift of the sword;
He's a traitor who mocks at the sacrifice poured;
Nameless and homeless the doom that should blast
The knave who stands idly till peril is past,
But he who submits when the thunders have burst
And victory dawns, is of cowards the worst!

Is the old spirit dead? Are we broken and weak,
That cravens so shamefully lift the white cheek
To court the swift insult, nor blush at the blow,
The tools of the Treason and friends of the foe!
See! Anarchy smiles at the Peace which they ask,
And the eyes of Disunion flash out through the mask!

Give thanks, ye brave boys, who by valc and by crag
Bear onward, unfaltering our noble old flag,
Strong arms of the Union, heroes living and dead,
For the blood of your valor is uselessly shed!
No soldier's green laural is promised you here,
But the white rag of "*sympathy*" softly shall cheer!

And you, ye war martyrs, who preach from your graves
How captives are nursed by the masters of slaves,
Or, living, still linger in shadows of Death,—
Puff out the starved muscle, recall the faint breath,
And shout, till those cowards rejoice at the cry:
"By the hands of the Union we fought for, we die!"

By the God of our Fathers! this shame we must share,
But it glows too debasing for freeman to bear,
And Washington, Jackson, will turn in their graves
When the Union shall rest on two races of slaves,
Or, spurning the spirit which bound it of yore,
And sundered, exist as a nation no more!

BAYARD TAYLOR.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN CESSNA.

Delivered in Philadelphia, Saturday Sept. 10th 1864.

Mr. President and fellow-citizens: Since the polls were closed on the first Tuesday of November, 1860, I have very rarely appeared before my fellow-citizens as a political speaker. Nor do I expect to change that habit to-night, because, although this is to a great extent a political meeting, yet in what little I shall say to my fellow-citizens, no matter what others may say on the subject, I do not wish to be understood as making a strictly political address. So far, however, as what I have to say here to-night may partake of a political character, I shall ask the indulgence of those who may hear me, to believe me when I say that it will in no degree vary in principle from the political addresses which I have delivered within the last four years, or at any former time. I am fully sensible, however, of the fact that to-night I appear before many of my fellow-citizens with whom I have never heretofore politically acted in harmony. My position in appearing before you, so far as relates to the attachments of friends, is one of a somewhat painful character; yet I hold that these are times when no man is justified in yielding to the selfish considerations of political position or personal feeling. It is but natural to desire the good opinion of all our fellow-citizens, and to regret when we are compelled to differ with those with whom we have long acted; but, as I have already said, there are duties devolving upon us which are of far more weight and influence than the mere considerations of personal comfort, and it is the influence of those duties upon my mind, upon my conscience, and upon my judgement which has brought me here to-night. [Applause.] Although there many painful considerations in connection with my appearence before you, there are those of a different nature. In the first place, those men and those political journalists with whom I formerly acted, and who, if they notice our proceeding to-night, will doubtless most rudely and extensively denounce me, are those who, for the last four years, have been the loudest, most eloquent, and most persistent in advocacy of the right of free speech and the enunciation of individual opinion. In the next place, these men and these papers who will perhaps denounce me as a renegade and a traitor for what I may say to you, may be improved thereby, for I know that I have not, and I believe that you have not, heard many of them say anything about the renegades and traitors that live in another part of the country. [Applause.] If, when they get their hand in, they should tire of abusing and denouncing me and others who have been Democrats all our lives, but have been unable to swallow the platform lately erected at Chicago, and will then turn their attention for a short time to Jeff Davis and his fellow rebels, I think we will have accomplished something in the interests of our common cause. And if any of them, whether he be a public speaker or a public writer, should be bold enough and patriotic enough to speak out against the enemies of our country, I think that Barnum will be able to make a fortune by transporting him around the country as a kind of curiosity.—[Laughter and applause.]

Now my fellow-citizens, I have said that what little I may say to you to-night will not differ in its political character from anything I have ever said before the people of my native State. I am not here to-night as the portisan of any man, or the advocate of any party. I am here in no such capacity. I have for two three, or four years past earnestly desired to stand by the Democratic party, and while it was possible, have done so to the best of my judgement and ability. I am not here to denounce that party nor any of my friends who differ with me on the present issue, but I am here because I believe that the best men of that party, and the best men of all parties, are called upon by the condition of our country, by the exigencies of the times, and the probability of the overthrow of civil and religious liberty in this land and throughout all the nations of the earth, to rise above party and to stand by the country, the country's cause, and the country's flag. [Cheers.] I have always been taught to believe it to be a part of the creed of the great party to which I have always been proud to belong to and to stand by the Union, to stand by the Constitution, and to uphold that flag. But at the National Convention of that party, held at Charlestown, there were men who came there determined to divide and distract the party. They came there, and with the aid of men in the Pensylvania delegation, and in many other Northern delegations, they succeeded too well in their nefarious purposes.—If the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, was a national calamity, I charge it home that they are the men who did it. We stood there patiently for days and for weeks. We went to Baltimore. They followed us, some of them went to Richmond, where they established their own platform. We came home; and those of us, although in a majority in our own party, who stood by the regular national nominees, were ridiculed, abused, denounced, insulted, and driven into the rear ranks of the Democratic party. This merely because we would not follow the beck of such leaders.—We stood it then in 1861, when the Democratic party took ground in favor of a prosecution of the war. In 1862 they did the same, and I stood by them. I was with them in the campaign, and supported their ticket because I believed them to be honest in their professions. In 1863 they ignored the war policy of the country. I entreated them to reflect upon the consequences of their unwise position, and to adhere to their former policy in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, as sustained by them in 1861 and 1862. I told them, and others of us told them, that so sure as they repudiated that policy and adopted the doctrine of Vallandigham and his colaborers of the Northwest, just so sure the people would rise in their might, and the party would be overwhelmed at the ballot-box. [Great cheering.] For this reason, I went home from the convention at Harrisburg in sadness and in silence, and remainen silent during the campaign. The people of Ohio, by more than 90,000 majority, verified and fulfilled the prediction that I had made to the Democratic leaders at the convention of 1863.—Still we remained silent, hoping almost against hope, that our Democratic leaders at Chicago would return to the faith of our fathers, and to the true doctrines of the Democratic party, as proclaimed by Jefferson, Jackson, and all the best men of that party from that day to this.

My fellow-citizens, no man in Pennsylvania more anxiously or more earnestly hoped, even against hope, that he might be able to sustain the nominees of the Chicago Convention than did the individual who now stands before you. I waited even until the Convention had concluded its labors, and the proceedings were officially proclaimed and sent forth to the world, and I stand here to-night to say to you that if that Convention had endorsed the true doctrine of the Democratic party, and had declared for the Union, the Constitution, the prosecution of the war—against secession and in favor of suppressing the rebellion—and had placed before the people national candidates, in whom we might have confidence, I would have supported the nominees of the Convention. But the same men that went to Charleston, and broke up the Convention there, the same men that went to Baltimore to continue the business, the same men that have been trying to break up the Union and the party, both together, went to Chicago, and unfortunately obtained a controlling influence of that Convention. They have sent forth a platform that I shall not describe, for I have not got time, and, besides, you all understand its contents, but I will say here, before the world, I would rather that my right arm should fall from my shoulder, that any calamity should befall me, the loss of friends, party associations, property, all that I am, and all that I hope to be in this life—that all these may perish before I will support the Chicago platform or any man that stands upon it. [Long and continued cheering] I take this stand because I believe my country demands that sacrifice. My fellow-citizens sacrifice their lives upon the battle-field, and why should I not sacrifice my political position, my personal standing, my prospects before the country, and with my friends' rather than flag should go down, as I believe it will, if the nominations and platform at chicago are sustained by the American people. [Great cheering] I believe that the only safe remedy for all true Democrats is to unite in defeating the nominees of the Chicago Convention, in rebuking those who destroyed the party in 1860. and who continue to keep it in a false position before the nation and before the world in 1864. If they will not listen to our advice. nor held our entreaties, we must, in self defence, and in the discharge of our duties, assist in teaching them that they cannot, and shall not, use us as instruments for the accomplishment of their unworthy purposes. If we succeed in convincing them that they cannot be successful in foisting false doctrines on the American people they will, perhaps, in the future listen to our appeals. For the present they have taken from us every hope and every remedy but this one—to openly oppose them in their endeavors. The American people have solemnly determined that this nation shall not be divided. They have resolved this upon their knees and in their closets, and if the rebels in arms will not submit to their decision the military power of the rebellion must and will be overthrown. The Chicago platform contains no such declaration—not one word against the doctrine of Secession, or against the rebellion, and nothing in favor of its suppression. For this reason the American people will not endorse it. Pretended peace commissioners from the South may suggest at Niagara theories for a Democratic platform—members of Congress who openly advocated the heresy of Secession, and hoped the rebel armies might be victorious and the Union armies defeated, and other members of Congress who assisted in retaining those members in their seats may go to Chicago and submit to the dictation of such peace commissioners—the proceedings of the Convention may be endorsed in Nova Scotia and Richmond traitors may long for the triumph of theories thus expounded—foreign enemies of the American Republic may re-echo the hope—Lindsey, Roebuck, and their friends in England; Louis Napoleon and John Slidell in France, and the enemies of civil and religious liberty everywhere may join in the issue, but the American people will rise in their might and overwhelm them in one common ruin. The friends of this platform cannot reasonably hope for its success. The candidate nominated upon it for the highest office in the gift of the people has been unable to stand upon or endorse it without material alterations, corrections and additions. This being the fact, it is asking too much to expect that the American people should do that which the candidate cannot do himself. We sincerely believe that the people will not throw it at the ballot-box. It has already received several heavy loads. The first was a large supply of shot and shell from the army of General Sherman. The next was a cargo of earth from the Green Mountains of Vermont. The next will be a layer of timber from maine. And so it will continue until the second Tuesday of October, when Pennsylvania will tumble upon it such a large cargo of iron and coal as will sink it so deep that the hand of resurrection will never be able to reach it. The people of the nation will reinforce the victorious armies of Grant and Sherman. They will continue the fight until the rebel horde of Lee and the flying remnant of hood shall be overthrown. The unity and integrity of the nation shall be preserved, and peace shall be restored throughout her borders. [Renewed cheers]

My fellow-citizens, allow me to call your attention to the issues of the present crisis. They are most momentous. None greater have ever stood forth in the progress of history. Is man capable of self-government? To establish this proposition was the great object of the American Revolution. It found few advocates before that period. At that time there were many unbelievers in the doctrine. Notwithstanding the result of that Revolution, and the remarkable and unexampled success and prosperity of the nation born of it, there have always been among us men who have no faith in the doctrine. They are still quite numerous, and constantly predict the success of the present rebellion. In this they are heartily joined by the tyrants and aristocracy of the Old World.

The success of our nation thus far has created an intense interest throughout the world. If we can survive the present shock, suppress the rebellion, and return to our path of progress, the example can not, and will not, be long resisted by the other nations of the earth. The success—or, rather, the continuance—of civil and religious liberty, not only in our own country but throughout the world depends upon the result of our present conflict. Our failure now would rejoice the enemies of liberty and make glad the hearts of tyrants in every land; and bring additional grief and sorrow to the down-trodden and oppressed of every clime. The destruction of our republic would do more to perpetuate despotism and to roll back the tide of progress and check the advance of civilization than any event which has ever occurred in the history of the human race. Words cannot describe, nor can language measure, the magnitude and importance of the present struggle. It becomes, therefore, the paramount duty of every patriot to use his utmost exertions to secure its favorable termination.

The present rebellion and civil war were inaguratad by those who maintain the right of secession. It requires no argument to show that the admission of this principle in any one case leads inevitably to dissolution, disintregation and final anarchy. Admit the possibility of a northern and southern confederacy, and you thereby concede the establishment of an eastern and western, or a New England and border State, or an Atlantic and Pacific, or a Mississippi valley, or any other confederacy, or any number of confederacies, which the discontent or ambition of individuals may require to suit their unworthy and wicked purposes. The history of our country during the period of the Revolution, and shortly after that time, or too well known to require repetition.—The adoption of the articles of confederation, and their inadequacy, after a short trial, to subserve the ends and purposes of the nation, are matters of history known to all. Our forefathers, those to whom we owed our existence as an independent nation and our continuance as a government, speedily superseded the articles of confederation by the present Constitution, for the express purpose of preventing, through all time to come, the petice of secession, and strengthening the arm of the central power.

This doctrine of secession is not only without warrant in the Constitution, but must lead to wild confusion in the working of our political system, a system established by the judgment and wisdom of our fathers, the ablest statesmen ever given to the world, and a system without a model in all the ages of the past—a perfect structure, which distributes all the powers of the government in such a way as to prove a perfect check upon each other and yet work in unity and harmony in promoting all the great objects of its creation. The several States may become great in population, great in territory, great in resources; but their true greatness at last consists in their being parts of a greater whole, members of one great family. Our nation can only live and accomplish the purposes of its creation, protect and uphold the cause of civil and religious liberty on this continent and throughout the world, with one constitution, one Union, one government, one set of laws, one destiny. One flag only, and that the "stars and stripes," can ever be permitted to float over any portion of our land; and silent be the wicked tongue that would ever utter a word against that flag, and palsied the traitor's arm that would ever dare to make an effort to haul down that flag or to put another in its stead. To preserve our unity as a nation, and to prevent dissolution, disintegration and final anarchy, may, and will no doubt, require many and fearful sacrifices in addition to those already made. Our fathers endured the sufferings and perils of a seven year's war to establish the nation. They were working for an experiment, moved by hope. The reality is before us.—We have all of their hopes, strengthened by years of fruition, of example, and of unequalled prosperity and success. We cannot, we dare not surrender the government they gave us, but must hand it down to the latest posterity unimpaired and untarnished as we received it. "True, we may now be sorely tried and grievously afflicted; the kings of the earth may shake the head, and shoot out the lip and laugh us to scorn, but we are only passing through those *constant and sharp antagonists* which are the law of all growing things. The eagle's mighty wing is nerved by the hurricane. Human progress is ever like that of a ship bearing to windward in the very eye of the tempest. Even Christianity, from its rude cradle, down through all its mighty triumphs in long antiquity, has fulfilled the same law and grown strong through *antagonisms;* so that the consummation of God's most stupendous purpose was achieved not by the ministry of singing angels but through human antagonisms, with treachery and a cross."

This Union, thice favored of Heaven's richest promises, must not die. It will survive even the gigantic conflicts now so fiercely raging, and unborn generations in our own land and throughout the world will celebrate its restored power and increasing splendor. "All empires have been cemented in blood." We cannot expect to escape, and although we had hoped that such cement would not be needed for our domestic and internal structure, it is now manifest that "blood must be mingled with the sacrifices" required to preserve our nation. But it must and will be preserved. Much has been done since the commencement of the present war to prove to the world that the settled judgement and purpose of the people are to preserve the unity of the nation. The minds of our people are made up that this great purpose must be accomplished. The cost may be great, the burden heavy, but it must be done. Every one of us must sooner or later bring himself to the conviction, and be ready to exemplify the truth of the theory in his own person and practice, that all must be made subservient to the great end of preserving the integrity and unity of the republic.—There is an implied contract between the government and every individual subject. The former owes protection to the latter. No man in our nation can say that it has been withheld. Nowhere else has the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness ever been so universal, so certain, and so secure.

In no other land have so many privileges and such large liberties been vouchsafed. In turn the citizen owes obedience to law, the payment of his taxes, a cheerful and earnest support of his government in times of difficulty, and if needs be his strong right arm to defend her from the assaults of foreign foes or domestic traitors. No matter what difficulties may come, or what dangers may threaten, the true patriot can never do less than to stand by the flag of his country, and will always be ready to exclaim: "Perish my own prosperity—perish property—perish party—perish all things that stand in the way of my nation's progress—perish all that I have, and all that I hope in this life—perish self, but live, still live, long live; oh! ever live, my country!"

The right and duty of self-preservation have at all times in the history of the nation been clearly maintained by our ablest statesmen. George Washington did not hesitate to enforce the law against these who attempted to resist it in the collection of taxes upon distilleries and whisky. In his message to Congress soon after the occurrence, he said:—"Thus the painful alternative could not be discarded. I ordered the militia to march, after once more admonishing the insurgents in my proclamation of the 25th of September last. While there is cause to lament that occurrences of this nature should have disgraced the name or interrupted the tranquilty of any part of our community, or should have diverted to a new application any portion of the public resources, there are not wanting real and substancial consolations for the misfortune. It has demonstrated that our prosperity rests on solid foundations, by furnishing an additional proof that my fellow-citizens understand the true principles of government and liberty that they feel their inseparable union; that, notwithstanding all the devices which have been used to sway them from their interest and duty, they are now as ready to maintain the authority of the laws against *licentious invasions* as they were to defend their rights against usurpations. It has been a spectacle displaying to the highest advantage the value of republican government, to behold the most and the least wealthy of our citizens standing in the same ranks as private soldiers, preeminently distinguished by being the army of the Constitution, undeterred by a march of three hundred miles over rugged mountains by the approach of an inclement season, or by any other discouragement. Nor ought I to omit to acknowledge the efficacious and patriotic co-operation which I have experienced from the Chief Magistrates of the States to which my requisitions have been addressed." These are the words of the first President of the republic—the father of his country. Had his penetrating eye scanned the future and placed before him the present condition of his native land, he could not have used language more completely and conclusively establishing the right and duty of self preservation.

As early as 1786, while the old Articles of Confederation were in force, and before the adoption of our present Constitution, which was adopted by the people in order to *form a more perfect Union*, and to perpetuate the blessings of liberty, and which, by express delegation, conferred the power and authority declared to exist by implication under the Articles of Confederation, Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Monroe, declared, "There never will be money in the Treasury till the confederey shows its teeth. The States must see the rod; perhaps it must be felt by some of them. I am persuaded all of them would rejoice to see every one obliged to furnish its contributions."

In another letter, written in 1787, Mr. Jefferson says: "But with all the imperfections of our present government, it is without comparison, the best existing, or that ever did exist. Its greatest defect is the imperfect manner in which matters of commerce have been provided for. It had been so often said, as to be generally believed, that Congress have no power by the confederation to enforce anything—for example, contributions of money. It was not necessary to give them that power expressly, they have it by the law of nature. When two parties make a compact, there results in each a power of *compelling the other to execute it.*" Thus spoke the author of the Declaration of Independence, and the father of Democracy. Had all of his pretended followers and admirers in the south obeyed his teachings and practiced his theories, the present crisis would not now be upon the nation.

In 1832, James Madison, in speaking of the Virginia resolutions written by himself, used the following language: "The essential difference between a free government and a government not free is, that the former is founded in compact, the parties to which are mutually and equally bound by it. Neither of them, therefore, can have a greater right to break off from the bargain than the other or others have to hold him to it, and certainly there is nothing in the Virginia resolutions of 1798 adverse to this principle, which is that of common sense and common justice." It is remarkable how closely the nullifiers, who make the name of Mr. Jefferson the pedestal for their *colossal secrecy*, shut their eyes and lips whenever his authority is ever so clearly and emphatically against them. You have noticed what he says in his letters to Monroe and Carrington with respect to the power of the old Congress to coerce delinquent States; and his reason for preferring for the purpose a naval to a military force and, moreover, his remark that it was not necessary to find a right to coerce in the Federal articles, that being inherent in the nature of a compact.

In 1832 the State of South Carolina attempted to practice the heresy of secession. At that time Andrew Jackson occupied the executive chair of the nation. His views and opinions are fully and clearly set forth in his proclamation of that date, as will appear from a few brief extracts: "And whereas, The said ordinance prescribes to the people of South Carolina a course of conduct in direct violation of their duty as citizens of the United States, contrary to the laws of their country, subversive of its Constitution, and having for its object the destruction of the Union, that Union which, coeval with our political existence, led our fathers, without any other ties to unite than those of patriotism and a common cause, through a sanguinary struggle to a glorious independence—that sacred Union, hitherto inviolate, which, perfected by our happy Constitution, has brought us, by the favor of Heaven, to a state of prosperity at home, and high consideration abroad, rarely, if ever, equalled in the history of nations. To preserve this bond of our political existence from destruction, to maintain inviolate this state of national honor and prosperity, and to justify the confidence my fellow-citizens have reposed in me, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, stating my views of the Constitution and laws applicable to the measures adopted by the convention of South Carolina, and to the reasons they have put forth to sustain them, declaring the course which duty will require me to pursue, and appealing to the understanding and patriotism of the people, warn them of the consequences that must inevitably result from an observance of the dictates of the convention.

"The Constitution of the United States forms a *government*, not a league, and whether it be formed by a compact between the States, or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented, which operates directly on the people individually, not upon the States; they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State having expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute jointly with the other States a single nation, cannot, from that period, possess any right to secede, because such secession does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation, and any injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union. To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States is not a nation; because it would be a solecism to contend that any part of a nation might dissolve its connections with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without committing any offence."

Thus spoke Andrew Jackson in 1832. His actions corresponded with his words. Troops were at once sent to resist the first outbreak, and the firm strong voice of the old hero, as he boldly declared that "the Federal Union must be preserved," struck terror to the hearts of the traitors, and the first rebellion was crushed without the shedding of blood. Fortunate for the nation and for mankind that General Jackson occupied the executive chair of the United States in 1832 Providence, always heretofore favoring our nation, never permitted us to suffer a greater calamity than that which befel the republic from the want of a Jackson in the same position at the inauguration of the present rebellion.

The views entertained and expressed by these statesmen have been fully endorsed and affirmed on repeated occasions by the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Marshall, whose great learning and legal ability, as well as his eminent position, were calculated to give confidence in his opinion and judgement everywhere throughout the nation, declared in Cohens vs. Virginia: "It is very true that whenever hostility to the existing system shall become universal it will be also irresistible. The people made the Constitution, and the people can unmake it. It is the creature of their will, and lives only by their will. But this supreme and irresistable power to make and unmake resides only in the whole body of the people, *not in any subdivision of them.* The attempt of any of the parts to exercise it is usurpation, and ought to be repelled by those to whom the people have delegated their power of repelling it. The same voice comes to us from the tombs of Mount Vernon, Monticello and the Hermitage, as well as from the graves of Madison and the judicial learning and unspotted ermine of Marshall. Ashland and Marshfield poured forth their unsurpassed eloquence in defence of the same vital principles on many occasions. All the great men of our land, of all parties and at all times, in the Cabinet, in Congress and on the bench, have united and agreed upon this great question.

No man of national fame, either living or dead who had recieved or was entitled to the confidence of the American people, ever entertained or expressed an opposite opinion. The advocates of the doctrine of the right of secession are sustained and supported only by the address of Benedict Arnold, in the days of the Revolution, to the American people, after he had betrayed them; the platform of the Hartford Convention in 1815, and the resolutions of nullification by South Carolina in 1832. All the arguments of the unconditional peace men of the present day are drawn from or founded upon the ideas, sentiments and principles of these three documents. The patriot can console himself with the reflection that in the present struggle we have right on our side. Not only the glorious reccollections of the past, the proud realities of the present, and the bright hopes of the future, inspire us in our devotion to our cntry, but we are strengthened and encouraged with the full knowledge and firm conviction that reason and justice are on our side. The true patriot will always stand by his country in time of war, right or wrong. No wonder then that in this war when we have country, all the glorious memories of the past, the institutions and government as our fathers made them on the one hand, and only the tyranny, despotism and anarchy of traitors on the other, that so many have rallied to our support. More is the wonder that there should be one among us who is not ardently attached to our cause. But the highest and brightest intellects of the nation, its great power and force of argument and reasoning, its most educated and well disciplined minds, all its most eloquent tongues, as well as its most profound thinkers and most polished pens, are warmly and ardently enlisted in the cause of the Union. From the forests of Maine to the golden shores of California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, countless hosts have solemnly sworn that the "Republic shall live" and now stand forth everywhere a mighty army, ready to seal their oaths with the blood of heroes and patriots.

(Concluded next week.)

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 23 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS
WILLIAM H. KOONTZ,
OF SOMERSET.
PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ALEXANDER KING.
OF BEDFORD.
LEGISLATURE,
D. B. ARMSTRONG.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ABRAHAM H. HULL.
POOR DIRECTOR,
ASA STUCKEY.
AUDITOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM SHERIDAN.

Rebels under Early Routed

3000 REBELS KILLED AMD WOUNDED.

2500 Prisoners Captured.

General Sheridan met the rebels under Early on the 20th, near Winchester and after a brisk fight completely routed them, killing and wounding three thousand and capturing twenty-five hundred prisoners eight pieces of artillery and nine battle flags. Four rebel officers were killed. Victory! Victory! Victory! Re-echoes through the land. Atlanta and Mobile were heavy blows to the rebels—they have been equally damaging to the Chicago Platform and its nominates. The Glorious news from Maine and Vermont, give sure indications of the tale October and November will tell, and rebels and Copperheads alike quake with fear. And now Sheridan and his gallant army have taken up the refrain. Let us at once give Grant the few more men he asks, and soon the army of the Potomac will re-echo the glad strain. If we have not filled our quotas and it is our misfortune to be drafted, let us go and do our duty like men worthy our glorious heritage of Liberty. It may be a hardship for the time, but it is our Country's call to duty and it will soon bring a rich fruition. The rebellion is already tottering to its fall and ere the Autumn leaves have fallen the indomitable Grant will have achieved for us *Victory, Glorious* and complete over all the hosts of the rebellion, and through it, secured the preservation of the Union, and the restoration of peace honorable and lasting peace.

THE ANTI-WAR McCLELLAN MEETING.

The meeting of the Mc. Clellanites, last Saturday, fell far short of our expectations, considering the strenuous forts that were made to bring out a large assemblage of the people. The day was very fine, and if there had been as much enthusiasm in favor of the Chicago nomination as our our opponents would have the World believe, there ought to have been a much larger demonstraton.—It is manifest that notwithstanding the attractions promised, in the shape of brilliant fire works, torchlight processions &c, there must have been a vast deal of coaxing to collect the crowd that appeared on the occasion.—We make an exceedingly liberal estimate of the number in attendance, when we say that it did not reach over five hundred, or at the very outside, six hundred people, including men women and children; and these collected from the towships of Cumberland Valley, Bedford, St. Clair, Napier, Juniata, Snake-Spring, Colerain, East and West Providence&c. One-third of the crowd at least was made up of Union men and women, who were curious to hear what could be said in defence of the Chicag platform and left the meeeting more persuaded than ever, that the war can be stopped, and a permanent and honorable peace obtained, only by our armies under the lead of those gallant peace commissioners, Generals Grant and Sherman.

The speakers stand and the columns of the Court House, were gracefully decorated with evergreens and mottoes in large letters of "Liberty" "The Constitution and the Union," producing a fine effect; and it is a great pity that the purposes of the meeting and the sentiments avowed, had not been in harmony with the external arrangements.

After the organization of the meeting, the Constituton of the United States was read by Mr. Hartley.—The introduction of this greatest production of human wisdom at the outset of the proceedings led us to expect some special notice and severe denuciation of those arch traitors, Jefferson Davis, Jhon C. Breckinridge, Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, Johnn Floyd, Judah Benjamin and others, who have so defiantly trampled this Constituton under foot, and inaugurated the bloodiest civil war the World ever saw, to subvert and destroy the government that rests on this sacred Constitution as its foundation—But we waited in vain. These rebels were treated with the greatest tenderness. None could be found to share the virtuous indignation of these copperheads in council, but Abraham Lincoln and his cabinet, who have been exerting all their energies to maintain and defend this same Constitution.

The first speaker introduced to the audience, was I. Mc. Dowell Sharp esq. of Chambersburg, heralded as a gentleman of high character and distinguished talents, And yet the speech delivered by him is not entitled to be considered a great speech. It was any thing else than a great speech. It was feeble in statement, defective in argument and illustration and marked by the loosest partizan characteristics. It served only to show how poorly a bad cause can be defended by men of vaunted abilities. His illustrations drawn from the story of the three Hebrew children, regarded by him doubtless, as not only pertinent to the point he was discussing, but as a rhetorical flourish of exceeding beauty, was entirely unworthy of him.—Why should he say that Abraham Lincoln had erected the "nigger" idol and commander Gen. McClellan to fall down and worship it?

There is nothing in the history of the times to justify it, and Gen. McClellan himself would not dare to assert it. It is well known that, when Gen. Fremont and Gen. Hunter issued their emancipation proclamations in Missouri and South Carolina, they were revoked by Mr. Lincoln; and it was not until in the progress of the war that it was demonstrated to be a stern military necessity, and so regarded by the purest and best men in the land, of all parties, the President issued his famous emancipation proclamation of January 1, 1863—this great measure was compelled by the logic of events, and adopted solely under the war power of the Constitution, as one of the surest methods of putting an end to the rebellion. And then it must be understood that the rebels had three months notice of this proclamation within which the opportunity was offered to them to save their slaves by simply laying down their arms and yielding obedience to the Constitution. And yet for party ends, Mr. Sharp can be induced to prevent these great facts and charge upon Mr. Lincoln that he prosecutes the war solely for the liberation of the slaves of the South.—

The next speaker was Gen. G. W. Bowman formaly editor of the Bedford *Gazette*. We did not hear the whole of his speech, but we have learned that some of his remarks, were, by no means, satisfactory to the other anti-war men.—His endorsement of the administration of Mr. Lincoln, up to the date of the emancipation proclamation, robs them of some of their greatest compliments—the arbitrary arrests, and the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus. The General was public printer under the administration of Mr, Buchanan and is perfectly familiar with all the facts connected with the outbreak of the rebellion, and knows who are to blame for all our troubles. Hence his approvals at the outbreak of the war to put down the rebellion even up to the time of the proclamation, was a bitter pill for a large portion of his audiance.—

We did hear, however a part of his remarks against the preachers, and we must say they did him no credit—We know it is fashionable amongst people of small minds, to denounce patriotic clergymen for speaking of the rebellion in their sermons and prayers, but the right minded and reflecting part of the people do not disgrace themselves by such abuse. Love of country is a solemn, religious duty and no man is a good Christain who is not a good patriot—It is therefore, the duty of the Christain Minister to raise his voice in the pulpit, as well as elsewhere, in behalf of his country, and to press upon his hearers their obligations to stand by their country whenever its institutions are threatened, either by a foreign and domestic enemy—In doing so they but follow the example of patriotic ministers of the gospel during the war of the Revolution.—

Mr. Sharp and Gen. Bowman did not undertake to defend the monstrous, herseies of the Chicago platform—that was left for the smaller speakers who closed up the orations of the day—Yet we can not but think that these last speakers are entitled to greater respect—they were willing to stand by their doctrines, odious as they are, and to stand by McClellan only because he is the representative of their great watchword.—*A cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States*—that they dont like McClellan is evident from the fact that they signed a paper directing the delegate, Mr. Meyers, to vote against him in the Convention—yet now that he is nominated and has accepted the nomination, they feel assured—as all must feel assured—he will, if elected, carry out, this great object of the Chicago Convention—a cessation of the war, even though it may be produced by a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

M'CLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

General McClellan has written a letter accepting the Chicago nomination. Since the adjournment of the Convention the action of the nominee has been looked for by all parties with great interest. Loyal Union Democrats earnestly hoped he would decline the nomination, because of the platform; sympathisers with treason, that he would accept both the platform and the nomination.—He has disappointed both, by accepting the nomination and repudiating the platform.

And yet his rejection of the platform is not an honest and fair and manly repudiation, that men feel they can rely upon, but an artful political shuffle, manifestly calculated to deceive one wing or the other of his party. It is evidently the production of some such old political gamester as Horatio Seymour. It is a trick of a political thimble—rigger.

He does not say that he rejects the platform. On the contrary he would have you believe that he accepts it. "Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination." He pretends to approve the resolutions of the Convention. Those resolutions declare that *"the experiment of war has failed,"* and *"demand that immediate effort be made for a cessation of hostilities."* Mark it; they do not say the policy of Emancipation has failed, and that the war must be carried on without any such policy; but the *War is a failure and must cease*

The letter of acceptance says; "the existence of more than one government over the region that once waved our flag, is incompatable with the peace, the power and the happiness of our people." "I could not look in the face my gallant camrades of the army and many who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors, and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren, had been in vain, that we had abandoned that Union for which we had so often periled our lives." "The re-establishment of the Union, in all its integrity, is and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement."

And yet he says, he believes these views to be the views of the convention. *Is this true?* Does not General McClellrn *know* that these views are not the views of the Convention? He is in favor of continuing the War for the Union; the Convention declares the war a failure and demands a cessation of hostilities.

General McClellan should in justice to his record and his views have spurned a nomination on any platform that met the approval of Vallandigham and Long, and Harris and the Woods. The patriotic sentiments of his letter mingle with the resolutions of the Convention as oil does with water; stir them as you please there is no affinity. If he believes the views he expresses are those of the Convention, he is most singular in his belief; no other man in the country is equally credulous. He is laboring under as great a mistake as last Fall, when, in the eve of the gubernational election in this State, he wrote for publication a letter stating that Woodward's views were the same as his. If he is so strangely credulous he would be most utterly unfit for President. He might surround himself with Vallandigham, and Voorhees; and Wm. B. Reed and Fernando Wood for Cabinet officers and *"believe"* their views were all right. He might even *"believe"* that Jeff Davis was a Patriot worthy of his confidence and regard. The crisis demands a chief magistrate of greater truthfulness or of better judgement.

"M'CLELLAN, PENDLETON AND PEACE."

This is the euphonic alliteration with which the copperheads of this County adorn their handbills for their meetings.

Peace is a most desirable thing, devoutly to be prayed for by all good men. But what sort of a peace is it you want?

Is it a peace that will see the Union restored in its entirety and traitors laying down their arms and yielding obedience to the constitution and the laws?

Or is it a peace which will result in the recognition of the right of secession, and leave us a nation divided and degraded—the constitution a rope of sand; the Union to be broken into as many fragments as there are States?

Be good enough to define your position. Do you stand on the Chicago platform, or on McClellans letter of acceptance? Do you go with the "New York *Daily News*" and the "Metropolitan Record" which denounce McClellan as having renounced the platform of Chicago and as standing before the people self nominated on a platform of his own erection, and call for a reassembling of the Convention to throw him overboard or do you stand by McClellan's letter of acceptance? Are you for a Pendleton peace or a McClellan peace? Are you Chicago Democrats or War Democracs? Are you with Chicago in favor of withdrawing our armies and holding a Convention of *the States?*" Mark you, not of *the people* but of *the States.*

Jeff Davis and the men controlling the armies of the rebels say they will have no peace except on the basis of independence, and that you must yield to them Missouri and Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky and half the territories of the whole country up to Mason's and Dixson's line.

You can have no peace on the basis of the Union and the Constitution until their armies are subdued and "we the people" of the North and of the Soath who made the old Constitution and Union can speak heart to heart. Until then, the war must go on and divisions and dissentions in the North but protract the coming of the joyful day.

What we want and what we must have is peice that will be permanent and enduring. Peace not alone for ourselves, but for our children and our children's children to the latest generation. Not a temporary peace to leave us dissevered and discordant States, to be driven again and again into war among ourselves as the years roll on, by constantly recurring causes of collision

And the only road to Peace is through a vigorous prosecution of the war, until J. Davis and his co-conspirators who began this war ask for terms for a fair and honorable peace on the basis of the Union and the Constitution.

Shall we who are maintaining a just war in defence of our national life go to Richmond whining like whipped hounds begging Peace. Shall we lose for naught the many brave and good men who have laid down their lives in this struggle because they believed it was just and right and approved of Heaven. The blood of a hundred thousand patriots cries out from the ground against the peace of these "Peace sneaks."

Jeff Davis would treat you with the scorn you deserve, if you go to Richmond begging peace on any other terms than those he dictates.—If you are in favor of that peace, say so. If not let us hear no more of this one by which you wish to delude the people.

A Speech by Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13,

Secretary SEWARD made the following address to the Lincoln and Johnson Association, who called upon him this evening:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I understand that you are the Lincoln and Johnson Association of the District of Columbia. [We are.] Well, I inquire because it is well, when people meet, that each party know exactly who the other are. I'll tell you, therefore, who I am. I am a citizen who is in favor of the same ticket you support, LINCOLN and JOHNSON. I am for them because, they are the candidates of the Union we are fighting for. We have found it necessary to fight for that cause, and when I am obliged to fight for a cause, I am the last man that goes to the polls and votes against it.

Fellow Citizens: In a speech I made at Auburn I said there *should* be no draft because the army is being reioforced by five thousand to ten thousand members per day. The people of Auburn understood me, and cleared their district of the draft by volunteering. Patriotic men in Philadphia write me that there they understood me to say that there *will* be no draft, and therefore they stop volunteering, I avail myself therefore of this occasion to correct their mistake by saying that this grace can only show itself by works, so the draft will surely come if we do not volunteer, and to prevent it. I hope that point is settled now.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The democracy at Chicago, after waiting six weeks to see whether the war, or the Union is to succeed or fall, and finally conceded that it would fail; therefore they went into a nomination and platform to make the failure sure thing by a cessation of hostilities and an abandonment of the contest. At Baltimore, on the contrary, we determined that there should be no such thing as failure, and therefore we went into to save the Union by battle to the last. SHERMAN and FARRAGUT have knocked the bottom out of the Chicago nominations; and the election in Vermont and Maine prove that the Baltimore nominations are staunch and sound. The ticket is thus squarely made up: McCLELLAN and Iosolution, LINCOLN and Union. Have you any doubt of the result of such an issue? (No, no. or do I have any doubt. Many thanks, my friends for this visit. Good-bye.

The Presidency.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8, 186

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army during war and peace has been to strengthen and make indeliable in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws, and flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatable with the peace, the power, and happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils, and in the hearts of the people.

The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indespensable condition in any settlement. So soon as this is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the only condition of peace—we ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

If a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look in the face my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives.

A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say that I should seek, in the Constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty, and the limitations of executive power, endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and, by the assertion of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necesity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the right of States, and the binding authority of law over Pressdent, army and people, are subjets of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination.

I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the universe, and, relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore Union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, and others, Committee.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

GOOD NEWS FROM SHERIDAN.

HE ATTACKS EARLY.

Great Victory Won!

DESPATCH OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

WINCHESTER, VA., 7 30, P. M.—*Lieut. Gen. U. S Grant*:—I have the honor to report that I attacked the force of General Early, over the Berryville pike, at the crossing of Opequan creek, and after a most desperate engagement, which lasted from early in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, and capturing about 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags and most of their wounded.

The rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed, and three other General officers wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded and all their killed fell into our hands.

Our losses are severe. Among them Gen. D. A. Russell, commanding a division in the 6th corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. General Upton, McIntosh and Chapman were wounded.

I cannot tell our losses.

The conduct of the officers and men were most superb.

They charged, and carried every position taken up by the rebels from Opequan creek to Winchester. The rebels were strong in number, and very obstinate in their fighting.

I desire to mention to the Lieutenant General commander of the army the gallant conduct of Generals Wright, Crook, Emory, Torbert and the officers and men under their command. To them the country is indebted for this handsome victory.

A more detailed report will be forwareed.

(Signed) P. H SHERIDAN,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

LATER.

Further Particulars of Gen. Sheridan's Victory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—*Maj. Gen Dix, N. Y.*:—The following dispatch has just been received, giving further particulars of Sheridan's great victory. A salute of one hundred guns has just been given:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 20—11:40 A. M.—*To Hon. E. M, Stanton, Secretary of War*:—I have just received the following official from Gen. Sheridan, dated one o'clock this morning:

General:—We fought Early from daylight until between 6 and 7 P.M. We drove him from Opequan creek through Winchester and beyond the town

We captured from 2,500 to 3,000 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine battle flags and all the rebel wounded and dead. Their wounded in Winchester amount to some 3,000. We lost in killed Gen. David Russel, commanding a division of the Sixth army corps: wounded, Gens. Chapman, McIntosh and Upton.

The rebels lost in killed the following general officers: Gens Wharton, Gordon and Ramseur.

We just sent them whirling through Winchester and we are after them to-morrow.

This army behaved splendidly. I am sending forward all medical supplies, subsistence stores and ambulances.

(Signed) JOHN D. STEVENSON.
Brigadier General.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Advices from New Orleans bring intelligence of a remarkable state of affairs at Brownsville, on the Rio Grande. Cortenas, the Mexican leader, being unable to cope with the French forces, crossed his command, two thousand strong with sixteen pieces of cannon, on to the American side of the river, and attacked the Rebels who held possession of Brownsville. The 91st Illinois, which was at Brazos, hearing the firing moved up the river and took part in the fight, driving the Rebels back. Cortenas then hoisted the American flag and offered his services and that of his command to our Government. One account states that before Cortenas crossed to this side of the river the Rebel force shelled his rear whilest the French were attacking him in front. The whole story needs confirmation.

The Rebel movements in the Southwest still indicate a purpose to invade Missouri.

Dispatches from Atlanta to the 11th instant states that our army is securely encamped in front of that city. The Georgia militia are rapidly deserting from Hood, and his army is now reduced to about thirty thousand men.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac give further particulars of the Rebel raid made in our rear, and which was successful in carrying off two thousand cattle, but also several hundred prisoners. An unavailing pursuit was made. The possession of so large a herd of cattle will be a godsend to the Rebels. Who is accountable for placing them in position where they would be reached by the enemy is not stated. Evidently somebody is to blame.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS, SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.

Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

THE undersigned will offer at public out-cry

On TUESDAY, the 27th of September, next,

the following described Real Estate viz:

His FARM in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Edwin V. Wright, Joseph F. Blackburn, William Border, and others, containing 169 Acres and the usual allowances, about 100 Acres cleared and all under fence, there is about 50 Acres of best quality of Sand Bottom, about 50 Acres of good Meadow land, and nearly all the remainder of Limestone quality. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, and large FRAME BANK BARN, with other out-buildings. There has been about 1800 panel of Fence built within the last two years. This is one of the best Farms in the upper end of the County. Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given and terms of payment accommodating to purchasers by

GEO. BLACKBURN.

Aug. 26, 1864,-ts.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Personal Property.

THE Esubscriber living in Bedford Township, Bedfor County, will sell at his residence by public out-cry

On TUESDAY, 13th Day of September, next,

the following valuable Personal Property, to wit:

Four head of Draught Horses, 1 Sucking Colt, 1 Milch Cow, 6 head of Young Cattle, 2 head of Beef Cattle, 125 head of Sheep, 5 head of Stock Hogs. 1 Sow and Pigs, 2 FOUR HORSE WAGONS, 1 SPRING WAGON, 1 Wagon Bed, Bows and Cover, 1 pair of Wood Ladders, 1 pair of Hay Ladders, 1 Carriage, 1 Carriage Tongue, 1 Winnowing Mill, 2 Grain Cradles, 1 sett of Breechbands 1 set of Front Gears, 2 setts of Carriage Harness, Plows, Harrows, 1 Dinner Bell, and many other articles too numerous to enumerate.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day when terms will be made known and a reasonable credit given by

ZACHARIAH DIEHL.
Aug. 26, 1864,-ts. JOHN ALSIP, Auct'r.

Estrays.

TWO stray heifers of a dark red color, came to the premises of the subscriber, on the 11th of July, in West Providence township, near Juniata crossing.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

August 5th, 1864.—3t. JOHN BUCK.

A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale; but as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which he afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found. *See advertisement.*

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned residing in Bedford Borough, upon the estate of Wilson Spidle, dec'd., late of said Borough, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement. J. R. DURBORROW,

Aug. 19th, 1864.—6t. Administrator.

TO THE YOUNG OR OLD,

Male or Female, if you have been suffering from a habit indulged in by the YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES, which causes so many alarming symtoms. It unfits them for Marriage, and is the Greatest Evil which can befall MAN OR WOMAN. See symtoms enumerated in Advertisement, and if you are a sufferer, cut out the Advertisement and send for it at once. Delays are dangerous. Ask for Helmbold's take no other. Cure guarranied.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. [jy1-1m.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the NerVous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OF A LOT OF CORN.

TWO-THIRDS of Twelve Acres of CORN and FODDER standing, will be sold

On WEDNESDAY, August 31st.

at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Weaver B. Cessna's Farm, six miles south of Bedford, on the Cumberland Valley Road. Also, an Acre and a-half of BUCKWHEAT, and a small lot of POTATOES. JOSEPH S. LARGENT.

Aug. 26, 1864,-3t*

Estray Heifer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in Hopewell Township, on or about the 7th of September, a white and red spotted heifer, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay damages, and take her away. PIAS LITTLE.

Sept. 9, 1864.—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Ann Maria Barbara Hillegas, late of Harrison township, Bedford county, deceased.

All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. PETER R. HILLEGAS,
JACOB B. HILLEGAS,

July 1, 1864-6t* *Administrators.*

Blackwood's Magazine

AND THE

British Reviews.

PRICES CHEAP AS EVER,

TO THOSE WHO PAY PROMPTLY IN ADVANCE.

Postage Reduced!!

Premiums to new Subscribers!!

Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the *enormous* rise of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish ours *complete*, as herefore, at the old rates, viz:—

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (CONSERVATIVE).
2.
THE EDINBUGH REVIEW (WHIG).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (FREE CHURCH).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (LIBERAL).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (TORY)

TERMS.

	Per Ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

POSTAGE.

The postage to all parts of the United States is *only fifty-six cents a year for the whole five publications*, viz:—twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood and *only eight cents a year for a Review*. Postage payable at the office where the numbers are received.

PREMIUMS.

New Subscribers to any two of the Periodicals for 1864, will receive a *premium* their choice of any *one* of the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers to all five will receive their choice of any *two* of the four Reviews for 1863.—Subscribers to any or all the works for 1864, may procure any of the four Reviews for 1863, to which they may not be entitled as premiums, at one dollar a year each.

☞The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the *battle of Gettysburg*, is now ready price 25 cents.

Remittances and communications should be addressed to

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker St., bel. Broadway and Church St.

We also Publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS of Edinburgh and late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 page and numerous Engravings!

PRICE, $5, for the two volumes. By Mail $7.

L. SCOTT & CO.

MY wife has left my bed and board, and I warn any person from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will not pay any of hes accounts.

CLEARVILLE, Aug. 10, 1864.—3t* JOHN HANN.

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, Pennsylvania.
CHAMBERSBURG, September 3rd, 1864.

I have been directed to make public the following announcement:

CAPTAIN, AND PROVOST MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, Pennsylvania.

TO VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEERS will be accepted and counted on the quotas of the present call, up to the last practical moment before the drafted men are accepted and sent to rendezvous. Townships and Sub-districts which have not filled their quotas, are urged to do so at once.

All time that can possibly be given will be allowed,

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant, but it is a combination of the extract of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and most of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infected with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being ... acres are cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a two story log dwelling house with stone kitchen attached, a log barn, a spring house and other out buildings. There are upon the property an orchard, and a never failing spring of soft water.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser, a lien upon the land, during the lifetime of the widow of said dec'd.; the interest thereof to be paid to her annually, and the principal at her death to the heirs. One third in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining third in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by payment bonds.

THOMAS S. HOLSINGER,
September 9, 1864.—ts. Trustee.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENN'A.
CHAMBERSBURG, August 22d, 1864.

The Provost Marshal General directs notice to be given that inquiries on all ordinary subjects connected with the enrolment, draft, exemptions, liability to draft, credits, and accounts of men furnished, should be addressed to the Provost-Marshal of the District to which the business appertains.

In case the latter officer cannot give the information sought, he will apply to the Provost Marshal General of the Division or State. Answers may thus be secured more promptly than by addressing the Provost Marshal General at Washington, where more important business often prevents prompt answers to inquiries upon business of minor consequence. GEO. EYSTER,

Aug. 26,'64-3t. Capt. & Pro. Mar., 16th Dist., Pa.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair township, about the first of June, one stray HEIFER with white back and blue sides. No other marks. Supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOSEPH FERGUSON.

Aug. 12-3t*

THE BEDFORD HOUSE,

AT HOPEWELL,

BY HARRY DROLLINGER,

EVERY attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.

Hopewell, July 29, 1864 tf.

Baughman, Gump & Co.,

BLOODY RUN BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.

GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!

Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Isaac M. Imler, late of Union Township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber residing in Blair County, Pa. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against it will make the same known without delay.

JOSIAH IMLER.
aug. 26, 1864.-6t *Administrator.*

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

NEW GOODS

AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

Call and See Them.

Notice to Tresspassers.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from TRESPASSING on the "Grove Farm," for the purpose of Hunting, Fishing, gathering Greens, Berries, or Passing through the enclosures.

may20'64-3m. J. W. SLONAKER.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED? DR. BUCAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address

JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.
jly 22-64,-3m.

A Card to the Suffering

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &, and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIEIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with acvantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAS. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, N. Y.

☞Agent for the United States.

☞P. S.—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

jy1,64—3m.]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Editor of the Inquirer:

DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.
64— 3m.] 931 Broadway, New York.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1864.

AN APPRENTICE, (a boy about sixteen years old, intelligent and industrious) to learn the art of printing will be received at this office. Immediate application should be made. tf.

THE INQUIRER is a better medium than any other paper, for communicating with the people of Bedford county. It has a circulation of over twelve hundred and steadily increasing. Advertisements in this paper, reach a thousand readers more, that they would, published in any other paper that circulates in this county. tf.

FREEMEN AROUSE!

Bedford County to the Rescue.

GRAND UNION MASS MEETING!

The Union Men of Bedford county will assemble in Mass Meeting in Bedford on Saturday Oct. 1st at 1 o'clock P. M. Let there be a full turn out of all true Union Men from every township and borough of the county. Hon. John Cessna and several prominent speakers from abroad will address the meeting.

JNO. LUTZ, Sec'y. G. W. RUPP, Chairman Union Co. Com.

Professor Wickersham's Lecture.

PROFESSOR WICKERSHAM delivered a lecture in the Presbyterian Church last Friday evening, on the "Characteristics of an American Education." The speaker remarked that he had made no special preparation for the occasion, but would present a few thoughts in such language as would occur to him at the time. The address was evidently unwritten, but pleasantly and forcibly delivered. The large audience listened with marked attention and interest until the close. We present a brief synopsis.

FIRST:—Universality should be one of the characteristics of American Education. It might be said that this should be a feature of education in every land, and it would be well if such a consumation could be attained. But there is a special necessity for this in a Republic, where all are sovereigns. The crowned heads of Europe, and all invested with authority are, or ought to be thoroughly educated.—They think, they act, they legislate for the people.—But in America *all* are rulers, and hence all should be educated. Every voter should be able to excercise his elective franchise intelligently. The humblest honest man in the law has a power at the polls great as that of the candidate for presidential honors.

SECONDLY:—American education should be *free*.—This it must be if we ever hope to make it universal. The wealthy must educate the poor. It is for their interest to do so. Education diminishes the number of paupers and inmates of county prisons and penetentiaries. The more intelligent a community the more valuable the property of those composing it. The greater the facilities of educating our children which a certain locality furnishes, the more desirable a residence in it. The erection of that beautiful school building on the outskirts of your pleasant village has increased the value of your property.

THIRDLY:—American education ought to be *sound and thorough*. There is too much education which is merely superficial. Too many *finish* their education when it is only fairly begun. Young men hurry through the common school academy, and college, and are engaged in business before they are prepared for it. We ought to learn a lesson from the old world. Young ladies get a little smattering of grammar, history and philosophy; learn a little French, Spanish, or Italian, then their education is finished, they devote their precious time to the dissipating novel, the sensational romance, and sit in parlors, when they ought to be engaged in the stern duties of life; informing their minds, and doing something to elevate the race.

FOURTHLY:—American education should be *conservative*. Attachment to old forms is not meant, we should progress, But we should hasten slowly, "*Festina lente*," is the scholar's motto. There is too much radicalism, hobby riding, arrogance of opinion in this day. Men run off on this track. The summit of earthly good is yonder. They are men of one idea, They think all others obtuse who do not see just as they do or who do not exert *all* their energies in precisely that direction in which they are going with the speed of the lightning express. The educated man is humble. His range of vision is wide. He moves deliberately. He considered the *many* interests of his fellow-men, and seeks to advance them all.

LASTLY:—The education of American youth should be *patriotic*. Love of country should be instilled and cultivated. We ask not for *partyism*, but *patiotism*. Our children and youth should be students of history. They should be made familiar with the deeds of our fathers, the experience of revolutionary days-the patriotic, persevering, self sacrificing efforts of noble men and women which resulted in the erection of this Temple of Liberty which is the joy, and glory of our land. It is pleasant to hear children express their attachment to their native land, and speak with pride of its grand old mountains, majestic rivers, beautiful vallies, and fertile plains. We like to hear them sing such national songs as "The star spangled banner," "Yankee doodle," and "rally round the flag boys." Let all be patriots.

May the American people be distinguished for their education, universal, free, thorough, conservative, and patriotic. Following up the chain of knowledge link by link, may we all pass through the mists of ignorance and skepticism, up to the light and glory and felicity of a better land.

Union Mass Meetings.

The Union men of the different Boroughs and Townships of Bedford County who desire to maintain the integrity of the nation through the triumph of the Union ticket at the coming election will unite in holding meetings at the following designated points where they will be addressed by prominent speakers.

Barley's School House, Bedford Twp. Tuesday Sept. 20th at 7 o'clock P. M.

Charlesville Colerain Twp. Wednesday Sept. 21st at 1 o'clock P. M.

Rainsburg Colerain Twp. Wednesday Sept. 21st at 7 o'clock P. M.

Elbinsville Southampton Twp. Thursday Sept. 22nd at 1 o'clock P. M.

Clearville Monroe Twp. Friday Sept 23rd at 1 o'clock P. M.

John Nycum's East Providence Twp. Thursday Sept. 22nd at 1 o'clock P. M.

Bloody Run Borough Thursday Sept. 22nd at 7 o'clock P. M.

Adam Giller's Juniata Twp. Friday Sept. 23rd at 7 o'clock P. M.

Centreville Cumb. Valley Twp, Monday Sept. 26th at 1 o'clock P. M.

Hunt's School House Cumb. Valley Twp Monday Sept. 26th at 7 o'clock P. M.

New Enterprise South Woodberry Twp. Monday Oct. 3rd at 1 o'clock P. M.

Woodberry Middle Woodberry Twp. Monday Oct. 3rd at 7 o'clock P. M.

Saxton Liberty Twp. Tuesday Oct. 4th at 1 o'clock P M.

Bridgeport Londonderry Twp. Tuesday Sept. 27 at 1 o'clock P. M.

John Metzgar's Juniata Twp. Wednesday Sept. 28th at 1 o'clock P. M.

Shellsburg Borough Wednesday Sept. 28th at 7 o'clock P. M.

Pleasantville St Clair Twp. Thursday Sept. 29th at o'clock P. M.

Texas Union Twp. Thursday Sept 29th at 7 o'clock P. M.

Shaffer's School House Union Twp. Friday Sept. 30th at 1 o'clock P. M.

St. Clairsville St. Clair Twp Friday Sept. 30th at

Hopewell Broad Top Twp. Tuesday Oct. 4th at 1 o'clock P. M.

Ritchey's School House Snakes Spring Twp Friday Oct. 7th at 7 o'clock P. M.

By order of the County Committe.

G. W. RUPP. *Chairman.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Military Officers and those who often over tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires.

New Advertisements.

to be less than two thousand millions of dolla
and no well informed man calculates the incre
at a larger sum than one thousand millions
year. A sufficient answer to this cause of unea
ness and alarm ought to be that figures cant
estimate the worth of our Union. Its value is
yond all price. To the patriot this answer wo
be satisfactory. But we may readily find an answ
for the man of dollars and cents—even for h
who worships only the "almighty dollar," or h
who has grown rich under the fostering care
the government, and is now too mean to pay
taxes for its support.

The first Punic war lasted during a period
twenty-four year; the second lasted eighteen yea
The Peloponnesian war lasted twenty-seven yea
One of the German wars lasted thirty years, a
that against Louis XIV, lasted eighteen years
At the end of the Peninsular war the debt
England was about five thousand millions of
lars. It is now a little less than four thous
millions. The United States can pay five ti
the debt of England in less time than Engl
can pay her own. Her last war loan (for
Peninsular war) was sold at fifty-three cents on
dollar, payable in depreciated paper. Not a
bond of the United States is below par, and n
The inco

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Real Estate

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County. The Subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises in Southampton Township

On SATURDAY The 15th Day of Oct. 1864.

the following REAL ESTATE, to wit:

One tract of land in said Township, containing about sexty acres—about ten of which are cleared and under fence adjoining lands of Philip Mors, Joseph Mors' heirs, Philip Umphreys and others in said township.

Terms cash. Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M.

ARTEMUS BENNETT,
Committee of Josiah Wigfield a Lunatic.

Sept. 23, 1864—ts.

Will take place as follows:—
Hopewell Tp. Oct. 6, Dasher's.
Broad Top Friday Oct. 7, Hopewell;
Liberty Saturday Oct. 8, Stonerstown;
East Providence Thursdady Oct. 13, Householder's;
Bloody Run and West Providence Friday Oct. 14, Bloody Run;
Monroe Saturday Oct. 16, Rock Hill;
Bedford Bor. and Tp. Thursday Oct. 20, Bedford;
Snake Spring Friday Oct. 21, Bald Hill;
Colerain Szturday Oct 22, School house near Philip J. Shoemaker's;
South Woodbury Monday Oct. 24, New Enterprise;
Middle Woodbury Tuesday Oct. 26, Woodbury;
Union Wednesdy Oct. 24, Mowrey's Mills;
St Clair Thursday Oct, 27, Eight Square;
Schellsburg and Napier Friday Oct. 25, Schellsbueg,
Juniata Saturday Oct. 29, Buena Vista;
Harrison Monday Oct. 31, Man's Choice;
Londonderry Tuesday Nov. 1, Bridgeport;
Cumb. Velley Wednesday Nov. 2, Centreville;

Special Examination for all who cannot attend any of the above, Saturday Nov. 5, Bedford.

All examinations will begin at precisely 8 o'clock A. M. and those wishing to be examined must be present promptly at that time. J. W. Dickerson,
Bedford Sept. 23rd 1864. *Co. Supt.*

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
CHAMBERSBURG PA: September 6th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50,

That portion of the Department of the Susquehanna lying between the Laurel Hill range of mountains on the west, and the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad—the Susquehanna River from Williamsport to the intersection of Blue mountain and that range of mountains to the Maryland line on the east, will comprise the Juniata District.

Brig. Gen. *O. S. Ferry*, U. S. Vols. is assigned to the command of this District. Headquarters temporally at Bedford, Pa.

BY COMMAND OF MAJ. GENERAL COUCH,
JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS,
JUNIATA DISTRICT,
BEDFORD, Pa. Sept. 10th 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1,

Pursuant to General order No. 50, (Headquarters, Department of the Susquehanna Sept. 16th 1864,) I hereby assume command of the Juniata district.

The followtng Staff Officers are announced, viz.
Capt. Henry L. Johnson, A. A. G.
Lieut. Geo. C. Ripley, 10th Regt. Conn. Vols. A. D. C.
Who will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

ORRIS S. FERRY,
Brig. General U. S. Vols.

HEADQUARTERS,
JUNIATA DISTRICT,
BEDFORD PA. Sept. 12th 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No 2.

Commanders of troops in this District will exercise a strict supervision over the discipline of their commands, and will be held personally responsible for any pillage, marauding, waste or other wanton injuries committed by their enlisted men, unless they can exonerate themselves from any imputation of negligence therein.

Soldiers guilty of offences against the civil law will be turned over to the civil authorities for trial and punishment.

By Command of BRIG. GEN. FERRY
H. L. JOHNSON,
CAPT. AND ASST. ADJ. GEN.

HEADQUARTERS,
JUNIATA DISTRICT,
BEDFORD PA. Sept. 12th 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3,

Impressment of supplies from citizens for the troops in this District is forbidden. The Quartermaster's and subsistence department will furnish all needful supplies upon requisitions duly approved at these Headquarters.

By Command of BRIG. GEN. FERRY,
H. L. JOHNSON,
CAPT. AND ASST. ADJ. GEN.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers on the Estate of George James, late of Colerain township, dec'd., and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly autnenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM JAMES,
SAM'L JAMES.
Aug. 26, 1864,-6t* *Executors.*

TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES,

USE DUTCHER'S CELEBARTED

LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,

neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., 10th and Market Sts. Philadelphia, Wholesale agents. [ju3-3t.

CALL AT THE NEW STORE!

MRS SAM'L H. TATE has received a handsome assortment of

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND DUSTERS,

the newest styles. A large assortment of Shalls, Dress Trimmings, and Fancy Goods, which will be sold cheaper than can be got elsewhere.

Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons and Flowers,

always on hand.

Bedford Sept. 16th, 1864-tf.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificate of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit:

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deduction for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any saving bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent, U. S. stock was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ts Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for the deposits:—The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether stocy are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving then deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA,

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Aug. 12, 1864-3m.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, Pa..

WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.

Bedford, June 24, 1864.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON,

BLOODY RUN, Pennsylvania,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving, and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic,

DRY GOODS,

SUCH as

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings
Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Lawnes,
Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens &c, &c.

READY

Made Clothing in Great Variety,
Mens & Boys Coats, Pants, vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Children's Wear

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE,

SPICES, &C., &C.

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands, Drugs, Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs,

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

SPIKES, &C., &C.

WE KEEP

on
Hand a Well Selected Stock of all Kinds, and Consider it no Trouble to Show Goods, Call and See Before Purchasing Elsewhere, no

GOODS MISREPRESENTED TO EFFECT SALES, ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

WE BUY

all Kinds of Produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our Goods for Cash entiely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

Sept. 9, 1864.—tf. J. M. B. & SON.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption **Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $60 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than **Ten Millions a Week.**

Subscriptions will be received by

All National banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks.) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

May 13, 1864-4m.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

TO C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses. Yours, &c.,

JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

TO C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with soar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES!

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia where he has purchased a large and select stock of

PHOTO GRAPH FRAMES,

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, of prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00, suitable for the pocket or the parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., &c., taken as low as 25 cents.

Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the Album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery, opposite the Washington Hotel.

Bedford, June 10, 1864. T. R. GETTYS.

OFFICE OF THE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD & COAL CO., PHILADELPHIA, August 30th, 1864.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, will be held at the Office of the Company in Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 13th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of the Bedford Railroad Company, and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, for the consolidation of said Companies, and the merging of the corporate rights, powers and privileges of the Bedford Railroad Company, into the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company; at which meeting a vote by ballot in person or by proxy, will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, of May 16, 1861, in relation to the consolidation of Railroads.

I. P. ARETSEN,
Sept. 2,'64,-2t. *Sec.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford county to report a distributon of the moneys remaining in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Willism Keefe, deceased, to and amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, THE 23d DAY OF AUGUST, inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested are requested to attend, as this will be the last notice to persons having claims upon the fund.

JOHN P. REED,
Aug. 12, 1864-2t. Auditor.

$25 REWARD!

WAS lost in the village of Bloody Run on 22nd inst., a SMALL SINGLE CASED GOLD WATCH.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may find, and return the watch to

Saxton Pa., Aug. 29, 1864.
Sept. 2, 1864.—3t. DAVID PUDERBAUGH.

White & Moor's Malt Coffee.

CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

Notice to Tresspassers.

THE Subscribers of St. Clair and Union townships, forewarn all persons from tressdassing on their farm or premises for the purpose of hunting, fishing, gathering greens, berries, or passing through the enclosures.

Jacob Akes, David Gochenour,
Sarah Gochenour, Samuel Shafer,
Michael Shafer, Martin Imler
John Fikes, Moses H. Gochenour,
Isaac Russel.

Sept. 2, 1864.—3t.*

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulnesss of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER.

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours, JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitatien in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the Wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and anufactory.

No. 631 ARCH STREET,

JONES & EVANS.

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

N. B. We have discontinued the manufacture of the small or 75 cent. size, the Dollar Bottle, on account of its size being much the cheaper to the consumer. See that Price One Dollar," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

CHEAP CORNER!

FARQUHAR'S

REPUTATION FORSELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED!

WE are now receiving at "*Cheap Corner,*" a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

TO THE LADIES.

Call and examine our stock of

CALICOES, DELAINS, ALAPACAS, SHAWLS, HATS, VAILS, HOSIERY, BALMORALS, HOOP-SKIRTS, RIBBONS, CUFFS & COLLARS, HEAD NETS, COMBS, TRIMMINGS.

GENTLEMEN,

Come and see our assortment of

COTTONADES, JEANS, SATINETTS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, LINENS, MUSLINS, DRILLS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, BOOTS GAITERS, SUSPENDERS, SHIRTS, NECK TIES

GROCERIES!

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, SPICES, ALL KINDS.

Tobacco and Segars.

Congress, Flounder, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Segars.

☞ Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864-tf.

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

HAVING lately purchased an excellent assortment of FALL AND WINTER Clothing consisting of

OVERCOATS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS

Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats and Caps, White Shirts Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves and Notions in Variety. We invite our friends and all who desire to purchase, to give us a call at our

NEW STORE IN SCHELLSBURG.

Where, as we are doing business on the *One Price* system, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their Patronage, and do hereby solicit a continuance of the same kindness.

Schellsburg Pa. Sept. 12, 1864. (Sept. 16) tf.

G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Real Estate.

THE undersigned by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, and under the last will &c. of Jacob Cypher decd., will sell at public sale,

On FRIDAY, the 21st Day of October, Inst.,

(Sale opening at 10. o'clock A. M. of said day,) all that VALUABLE FARM situate in Liberty Township Bedford County, Pa. Known as the "FLUCK OR MANOR TRACT" being a portion of the real estate of which said Jacob Cypher died seized, containing 144 acres, and the usual allowance—about 20 acres of the same however, being taken from an adjoining tract, and about the same quantity added to said adjoining tract taken from this tract, as is provided for in said will. 100 acres of the same, more or less, under cultivation, a part being first-rate meadow, having thereon erected a large two story stone dwelling house, log tenant house, store house, bank barn and other out buildings; the land is WELL WATERED with spring and running water, THE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD runs through the property.—Good timber on the uncultivated portion of the land. This is a VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY lying two miles north of Saxton and Stonerstown giving all the advantages of a good market at the door; CHURCHES and SCHOOLS in the immediate neighborhood. Terms reasonable, and will be made known on day of sale. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the premises to all inquirers.

DANIEL CYPHER,
Executor of the last will of Jacob Cypher deed.
Sept. 16, 1864.—ts.

CONNELLSVILE AND SOUTHERN PENNA. R. W.

The undersigned commissioners named in an act entitled "An act to to incorporate the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company" hereby give notice that they will, in pursuance of said act, open books for the purpose of recieving subscriptions to the capital stock of the said Railway company on the 14th day of October

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flask, $3.50 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞ ! ! ! Beware ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞ Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞ Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.

mar. 4, 1864—3 mo.

Blackwood's Magazine
AND THE
British Reviews.

PRICES CHEAP AS EVER,

TO THOSE WHO PAY PROMPTLY IN ADVANCE.

Postage Reduced!!

Premiums to new Subscribers!!

Notwithstanding the cost of Reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the *enormous* rise of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses—and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall continue, for the year 1864, to furnish ours *complete*, as heretofore, at the old rates, viz:—

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2.
THE EDINBUGH REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory)

TERMS.

	Per Ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

POSTAGE.

The postage to all parts of the United States is *only fifty-six cents a year for the whole five publications*, viz:—twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood and *only eight cents a year for a Review*. Postage payable at the office where the numbers are received.

PREMIUMS.

New Subscribers to any two of the Periodicals for 1864, will receive a *premium* their choice of any *one* of the four Reviews for 1863. Subscribers to all five will receive their choice of any *two* of the four Reviews for 1863.—Subscribers to any or all the works for 1864, may procure any of the four Reviews for 1863, to which they may not be entitled as premiums, at one dollar a year each.

☞ The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the *battle of Gettysburg*, is now ready price 25 cents.

Remittances and communications should be addressed to

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker St., bel. Broadway and Church St.

We also Publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
By Henry Stephens of Edinburgh and late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 page and numerous Engravings.
PRICE, $5, for the two volumes. By Mail $7.
L. SCOTT & CO.

MY wife has left my bed and board, and I warn any person from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will not pay any of hes accounts.
CLEARVILLE, Aug. 10, 1864.—3t* JOHN HANN.

NEW GOODS
AT
OAK HALL!
BLOODY RUN, PA,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers ond the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOS, BALMORALS AND GAITRS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. Mann, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles.

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

FROM THE PRESS OF
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
PHILADELPHIA.

I

Every Owner of Horses Should Possess a Copy of Mr. Mayhew's Invaluable Book.,
JUST PUBLISHED:
MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED
Horse Management,

Containing descriptive remarks upon the Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, Vices, Stalls; likewise a plain account of the Situation, Nature and Value of the various Points; together with comments on Grooms, Dealers, Breeders, Breakers and Trainers; also on Carriages and Harness. Embellished with more than 400 Engravings from original designs made expressly for this Work.
By EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. V. S., Author of "The Illustrated Horse Doctor." One Vol. 8vo.

II.

A Companion to the Illustrated Horse Management.
NEW EDITION.
THE
ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR.

Being an accurate and detailed account, accompanied by more than 400 pictorial representations characteristic to the various diseases to which the Equine race are subjected; together with the latest mode of treatment, and all the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.—By Edward Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S., author of several Works on Veterinary Art.

[From the London Globe.]

Every gentleman who possesses or cares for horses would do well to keep this book in his house. Mr. Mayhew's treatment of the worst diseases to which horses are liable is very clearly laid down and the method of keeping horses well and to a prolonged old age, is that of nature, of common sense.

[From the Era.]

No one with the least equine knowledge can require to be told that Mr. Mahew is the man for the task which he has undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished.—His high reputation in the veterinary art, and his qualifications as a practiced writer on domestic animals, render him the very person for supplying an intelligent and interesting work on the diseases of the horse, which would be devoid of mere professional localities, while, at the same time, his skill as a draughtsman, and humor as a witty observer of life, enabled him to illustrate with his pencil what he had written with his pen. We advisedly say that "The Illustrated Horse Doctor" is the very best book of the kind which we know; and what gives it an essential charm is, that the author so thoroughly sympathizes with the noble animal which he describes . . . We at once pronounce it as scientific, yet intelligible: informing, yet highly amusing: acceptable to the profound horse doctor, yet the work of all others for the book shelves in every gentleman's sanctum. . . . We give it our unqualified approbation and recommendation.

☞ Either of the above books will be sent by mail on receipt of $3.

III

MARK'S PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Peninsular Campaign in Virginia; or, Incidents and Scenes on the Battle-Fields and in Richmond. Illustrated with numerous engravings. By Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D., Chaplain of the 63rd Pennsylvania Regiment.—12mo. Price $1,50.

IV.

WICKERSHAM'S
SCHOOL ECONOMY.

A treatise on the preparation, organization, employments, governments and authorities of schools.

BY JAMES PYLE WICKERSHAM, A. M.
Principal Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, Pr. 15mo. $1,25.

[From the Mass. Teacher.]

We heartily invite the readers of the *Teacher* to examine this excellent volume, believing that it will tend to hasten the time when teaching will be recognized as a profession, and the teacher be as fitted for his work as to command the respect of the wise and good.

[From the Com. School Journal.]

This is an excellent book and we welcome it as a valuable addition to the limited lists of works for teschers.—It was written by an earnest and experienced teacher—by one whose heart is in the great work of Education. It is full of useful hints, suggestions and directions, and no true teacher can read it without profit. We sincerely thank Prof. Wickersham for the preparation of this work. It will be good wherever it may be circulated.

V.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Annals of the army of the Cumberland, comprising Biographies, Descriptions of Departments, Accounts of Expeditions, Skirmishes and Battles; also its Police Record of Spies, Smugglers, and prominent Rebel Emissaries, together with Anecdotes, Incidents, Reminiscences, etc., and Official Reports of the Battle of Stone River. By an Officer. Illustrated with numerous Steel Portraits, Engravings and Maps. 8vo. $3.

The above works will be sent by mail on receipt of the published price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO,
PUBLISHERS, Philadelphia.
July 1, 1864-5t.

ALLEGHANY SEMINARY,
MALE AND FEMALE.

Rainsburg, Bedford County, Penna.
J. W. HUGHES, Principal.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence Thursday, August the 8th.

The pleasant location, the morality of the place and the low rate of boarding, render this Institution desirable for students.

Boarding, with furnished room, $2.00 per week.
Tuition in English branches, $4.25 per Quarter.
For further information address
J. W. HUGHES,
July 8, 1864-tf. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

ALLEGHANY.
Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.

The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution beings Wednesday, April 13.

Terms reasonable. $25 will pay all expenses for a Quarter, (11 weeks.)

For further information, address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
Rainsburg, Bedford co. Pa.
mar. 18 1864—tf.

Sick and Wounded Penna. Volunteers.

Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, may always be had by application to Jos. Parker, chief of the Hospital Commission, at the rooms of the Young Mens Christian Association, No. 1004 Chestnut street.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry Twp, Bedford County, dec'd., will be sold at Public Out-cry, on the premises,

On SATURDAY, the 20th of AUGUST, 1864,

All the following described Real Estate viz: all that certain Farm, or Tract of Land, in said Township, late the Mansion Property of deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Replogle, John Potter's heirs and others, CONTAINING EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less—about 65 or 70 acres cleared and under Fence—balance well Timbered, with a Good Two and a half Story DWELLING HOUSE with Basement Story. A large BANK BARN, and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, there is a good APPLE ORCHARD, and plenty of fresh running Water upon the premises.

☞ Sale to commence at One o'clock, P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale by
DAVID O. HOOVER,
MOSES H DETWILER.
New Enterprise, July 1, 1864-tf.

$10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED.—TO SELL THE "25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Evelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen Holder, 1 lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for marking Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars; and other information. Also one beautiful article of Jewelry. Liberal inducements to AGENTS. Send Stamp for Circular.
WEIR & CO.,
43 South Third Street, Phila.
June 17, 1863-3m.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE
FARMERS.

THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE
MACHINE SHOP OF
Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S
CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis. Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is: to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.
Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
Philadelphia.
jan. 29, 1864—9 mo.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST
$35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.
july 3, 1863—zz.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, they have now open and ready for sale,

A LARGE AND GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which they will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED CREDIT,

of Six Months: interest added in **All Cases,** after an account is due and not closed by Note.

Buying For Cash!

THESE ARE THE BEST TERMS WE CAN OFFER.
Bedford, May 13, 1864.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!!

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
For sale at the Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS, SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.
Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

ICE CREAM
And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 Pearl St., New York.
April 29, 1864.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by
G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.
Bedford, Ma20,'64y.-1y *Agent.*

Subscribers to Bedford Inquirer.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS

PERSONS indebted to me for Subscription, Advertsing or Job-Work, will find it to their advantage to pay up, as I have determined to close up my accounts without a useless delay of two or three years. My bills are small and any one who desires to pay can do so without any great inconvenience. So pay up and save costs—as I will sue all indebted to me, for all sums, from Fifty cents upwards. Prompt attention to this notice may save trouble
J. R. DURBORROW.
edford, May 27, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES
WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,
PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.
G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoiniug Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.
O. E. SHANNON.
apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombarines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

PRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOO

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.
pr. 22, 1864—tf.

NEW GOODS
AT
THE BARGAIN STORE OF
G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Schallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment set of Front Gears, 2 setts of Carriage Harness, Plows, Harrows, 1 Dinner Bell, and many other articles too numerous to enumerate.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day when terms will be made known and a reasonable credit given by
ZACHARIAH DIEHL.
Aug. 26, 1864,-ts. JOHN ALSIP, Auct'r.

Estrays.

TWO stray heifers of a dark red color, came to the premises of the subscriber, on the 11th of July, West Providence township, near Juniata crossing.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
August 5th, 1864.—3t. JOHN BUCK.

A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale; but as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are few to be found IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for dyspepsia can be found. *See advertisement.*
For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned residing in Bedford Borough, upon the estate of Wilson Spidle, dec'd., late of said Borough, all

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.
apr. '8 1864—d.

NEW FIRM!
The Rebellion Played Out!
PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods. Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.
Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies, Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.
Address,
LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER
march 18' 1864—tf

HOSTETTERS'
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative: wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms of indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperients, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Looseness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decreptitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligen portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

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OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

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For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who will say they are not frequently followed by direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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